NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway,-LEAR-A REGULAS

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -- CAMPBULL'S MIN-

BARNUM'S ANERICAN MUSSUM, Broadway.—LIVING TILER CATS—CHANG OUTANG—AUTOMATON WRITER, &C., at all hours Sanyond'S Opens Thouse and Denier Bro-THERS—Afternoon and Evening.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL. 516 Broadway.—BTHIOPIA OBGS. DANCES. AC.—TARGET EXCURSION AND PANORAM NEW IDEA THEATRE, 485 Broadway.-LA SYLPHIDE

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

New York, Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WERRLY HERALD must be hand ed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

THE SITUATION.

United States steamer Circassian, which arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, reports that both our land and naval forces commenced a battle at Charleston on Friday, which was progressing when the gunboat left. We have, of course, no particulars of the fight. A telegram received in Washington last night says that the conflict was a sharp one, and that firing was going on in all directions.

The total defeat of the rebel General Morgan in Ohio is fully confirmed. An official despatch from Gen. Shackleford to Gen. Burnside's headquarters yesterday reports the details of the final blow and surrender of Morgan's forces. The remainder of the ops, not before cantured an sand five hundred; but Morgan himself was not included in the surrender, he having decamped with a small squad. Gen. Shackleford and Col. Wolford chased the enemy for fifty miles on Monday, and at three o'clock sent a flag of truce demanding a surrender. After a consultation of ferty minutes Col. Coleman, on behalf of the rebels, surrendered. Morgan will, no doubt, also fall into our hands, for he cannot now remain long at large in Ohio. Thus ends this daring raid into the Western free States. All the prisoners, numbering two thousand five hundred, and the whole artillery, were expected in Cincinnati yesterday.

It is reported, but not on any reliable authority, that General Lee's army has met with a check in its retreat at Bunker Hill, not far from Harper's Ferry. General Averill's cavalry are said to have been pressing the enemy's western line of retreat for the last two days. It was thought that Ewell and Hood had a large force between Hedgesville and Martinsville, with pickets extending from the former place to Shenandoah, eight miles from Harper's Ferry.

We learn from Cairo, under date of the 20th, that Yazoo City, which was held by about eight hundred rebels, was captured by the Union troops under General Herron on the 13th. Two hundred and fifty prisoners were captured. The gunboat DeKalb, which accompanied the expedition, was blown up by torpedoes and sunk in shallow water, but no lives were lost.

The robels burned three transports lying above the city, and some eight or ten large steamers up the Yazoo. The same authority states that General Lauman has been relieved of his command by Gen. Sherman, for disobedience of orders and prematurely attacking Jackson. He made the attack on the 13th, and was repulsed with a loss of three hundred killed and wounded.

General Sherman is said to be pressing Joe Johnston hard, and that his escape is impossible.

We publish in another column the official letters which passed between General Banks and General Gardner preceding the surrender of Port Hudson.

The President has removed from active service and placed on the retired list General Wool, General Harney, General Harvey Brown, Colonel Austin Dimmick, Colonel Charles S. Merchant and Solonel Martin Burke, the latter being the prestit commandant at Fort Hamilton; the order to ake effect on the 1st of August.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

A horrible accident occurred in East Twente.

wall of the Eighteenth ward station house, which was burnt during the late disturbance, fell down upon a number of people, mostly children, who were engaged in picking up wood and coal from the ruins. A great number of people, estimated between twenty-five and forty, were buried in the ruins. Eleven bodies were recovered up to nine o'clock last evening, four of them with life still in them, and not so much injured as to be beyond all hope of recovery.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yes terday, a resolution offering a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the murderers of Col. O'Brien was adopted. The other business which came up was entirely routine and of small importance.

Alexander McCoppin, William L. Sawyer and William Jenkins were sent to Fort Lafavette ves terday, by United States Marshal Murray, for running the blockade.

The burghers and slave proprietors in the Netherland division of St. Martin-an Island in the Dutch West Indies-have formally protested against the amount of indemnity awarded them for their slaves recently emancipated by decree of the government. In their resolutions they declare that the Emancipation act is the result of precipitate legislation, and if enforced will bear throughout the land the harrowing pangs of bank ruptcy, destitution and want. The indemnity awarded for each slave is thirty guilders; but the quondam masters are loudly clamoring for the full appropriation of two hundred guilders, which has been awarded to other colonies, and which they have been led to expect.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association meets at Reading on the 4th, 5th and 6th of Au-

gust.
The stock market was inactive yesterday, and the lead ing shares were lower. Gold rose to 129%, but fell afterwards to 125%. Exchange was 138% a 138% in the afternoon, with a very light demand. Money was casy Call loans, 5 a 6 per cent.

There was more doing yesterday in cotton, at decidedly firmer prices. A fair business was reported in bread-stuffs, but at unsettled rates, the market closing with a petroleum, linseed oil, sugars, pork, lard and whiskey Most other articles were very sparingly purchased. freight market was moderately active.

there prevailed a good demand, and prices were rather bet ter. The whole range of prices was 8c. a 11c. a 11%c., and a few very choice brought 12c. A good were many sold at Bergen and an unusually large number at Browning's where 700 head were placed. The cattle were generali good and brought 10c. a 11c. The average price was about 10c. Cows were steady at \$25 a \$60. Veals were steady for sheep (some choice sold on Friday at 6 ½c.), and 8c a 9c. a 9 ½c. for lambs. Swine have sold at 5 ½c. a 5 ½c. for corn fed and 4%c. a 5%c. for swill fed. The week's sheep and lambs and 7,224 swine. Full particulars will be found in the Weekly edition, published on Saturday.

The War in the Southwest-Operations of

We think it altogether probable that our next news from Jackson, the State capital of Mississippi, will be that that place, including the army of General Joe Johnston, has been "gobbled up" by the active army of General Grant. According to the despatches which we have published from rebel newspapers, the Union forces came up in front of the city on the 10th of July, from which time there had been very severe fighting every day down to the 16th. Despatches from the besieged army of that day, to the Richmond Enquirer, say:-"An entire block in this city was destroyed by the enemy's shells yesterday. Heavy reinforcements for Grant continue to arrive, who are pressed on our right for the purpose of crossing Pearl river above and flanking us. The enemy are planting siege guns on their redoubts. It is supposed that to-morrow the remainder of Jackson will be burned.

If such were the best reports which, on the 16th, could be furnished from Jackson for the edification of Jeff. Davis in Richmond, we have no doubt that a day or two thereafter Jackson and Joe Johnston shared the fate of Vicksburg and Pemberton. Johnston some time ago was represented as baving scraped together from various odds and ends an army of about twenty thousand men. At Jackson it probably amounted to twenty-five thousand, and with this force behind his fortifications he no doubt calculated upon successfully defending his position. But can be "destroyed by the enemy's shells" We guess, therefore, that, if Johnston was not persuaded by the "enemy's shells" to surrender in order to save the city, he consented to its destruction in order to try to escape with his army amid the smoke and the noise and confusion incident to a great conflagration.

Thus much for the situation of Johnston at Jackson on the 16th of July. From the accounts of rebel newspaper correspondents it was hardly a more promising situation than that of Pemberton on the 3d. With the capture or destruction of Johnston's army there will be nothing left to Mobile but a graceful capitula tion on the approach of Gen. Grant. At the same time no doubt Gen. Banks, with his army of Port Hudson, is en route across Western Louisiana or actively preparing for the important mission of the reannexation of Texas.

Our last advices from General Rosecrans le cated him down at Rome, in Georgia, in pursuit of Bragg, who, it was reported, was endeavor ing to make a junction with Joe Johnston (four hundred miles westward), but that desertion from his army in the meantime were very numerous. And why should they not be, espe cially from his Tennessee regiments, the men of which would be very apt to conclude that under all the circumstances of the case, Bragg's retreat involved his absolute abandonment of Tennessee as a State which could no longer be held or defended by the diminished and demoralized armies of the "so called Confederate States?" We think that if Bragg has not halted to make a fight at Atlanta, he is endeavoring most likely to effect a juncture with Beaure gard for the defeace of Charleston. The rebels here are beginning to snuff their danger in Gillmore's occupation of Morris Island. They know that this occupation gives him a footbold from which he may knock Fort Sumter to pieces, after the fashion of Fort Pulaski; and to they are already beginning to talk of resist-

ing his entry into the city street by street. Jeff. Davis is in a truly desperate and danger ous situation; but, like Macbeth, he seems re solved at least to die with harness on his back. He has issued a proclamation announcing a rigid and inflexible conscription of all the able odied white men between eighteen and fortyfive within his vanishing dominions, and that these men are to lose no time in coming to the rescue. It is not very likely, however, that there will or can be anything of a new rebel army raised by this process, inasmuch as Davis has already, by his sweeping conscriptions. gleaned up almost every available able-bodied man from Virginia to Texas. This will account for the otherwise extraordinary fact that for two

from some of the broken fragments of Pemberton's army and some scanty reinforce ments from Mobile, Savannah and Charleston

Let us only hear authoritatively the good news - which cannot long be delayed - that our heroic Army of the Potomac has overhauled and thoroughly demolished the rebel army of Virginia, and we will undertake to promise our readers of all parties that the government will soon be enabled to relieve them of all their fears of our Northern conscription

The American and Roman Republics-

There are many features in our history similar to that of the ancient republic of Rome The seditions and wars of the Gracchi have their resemblance. But the "social war" in Italy is more remarkably in point. To that chapter in the history of the Roman republic the origin, progress and probable solution of our civil war present a most extraordinary parallel.

At the termination of the last Punic war, Rome, like the American republic, was in the zenith of her glory. She had conquered all Italy and planted her standards in Sicily, Gaul, Spain, Greece, Africa and Asia. At this time a controversy arose between the republic and various States of Italy which had revolted against her because she refused them the full rights of Roman citizenship. The insurrection was the more formidable because the insurgents were perfectly acquainted with the military dis-In early times Rome had adopted the system

of extending the franchises of Rome to the surrounding nations which had submitted to her sway. But this system ceased at the end of the first Punic war, because the original Romans feared they would be outvoted by the new citizens. This was a fatal error. Had they con tinued the old liberal policy, Rome and Italy would have been spared a war in which the flower of their population perished. Italian citizens, however, residing at Rome, had been allowed, by sufferance rather than by right, to exercise the privileges of Roman citizens. Alt at once, just when the Italians expected to be placed on a footing of equality with the Romans, a law was passed, at the instigation of two distinguished Romans, ordering all Italian citizens at Rome to cease usurping the privileges of Roman citizens. At this all Italy took fire. Eight nations, including the Samnites and Marcians, formed a confederacy which they called Italica, and declared Corfinium to be their capital, and their purpose to blot out Rome. They elected consuls like the Romans. and vigorously prepared for war. They first drew up a statement of their claims and submitted it to the Roman Senate. They said that, though they had furnished two thirds of the army that conquered the world, they were treated like aliens. The Senate temporized by granting a portion of the demand, thus boping to gain over the wavering and the lukewarm, instead of magnanimously yielding the whole. It was not satisfactory, and the confederates resorted to violence and blood to precipitate the war. They established a mint, and issued coin with the inscription in the Oscan language instead of the old Latin. They even resorted to the desperate measure of seeking the alllance of Mithridates. a powerful Asiatic monarch, then at war with Rome, who told them to hold out firmly; that he was at present engaged in expelling the Romans from Asia, and when that work was done he would cross the sea and assist them in crush ing the she wolf of Italy. But he came not. Southern confederacy by England and France. The first efforts of the Italian confederacy were desultory and feeble, until a brave and skilful general arose who gave them de cided success. The Senate was taken completely by surprise by the outbreak. The Roman armies were terribly defeated, and the Consul Rutilius, the commanding general, killed in the first great battle. In a subsequent battle threatened with destruction. At last old Marius, the veteran general of Rome, the Winfield Scott of that time, stayed the progress of the rebel arms; but being secretly friendly to the confederate States, because he had so often led their troops to victory, and did not wish to see the material of future armies wasted, he preferred to remain on the defensive, in the hope that the trouble would be settled by negotiation. Plutarch attributed his inactivity to his age and corpulency. But Sylla, a young and ambitious general, of great ability, aided by other young generals, overthrew the confederates disastrously at various points; their armies were crushed, and several States submitted, though the Samnites still held garrisoned towns, and the Spolians occupied strong positions in the mountains. In this condition of things, and after three hundred thousand of the youth of Italy had fallen in the most disastrous and destructive war ever waged by Rome, the Senate conceded at last more than was demanded at first, which will probably be the finale of our wn struggle.

But after this question was settled and Rome was disengaged from domestic strife Sylla had eisure to prosecute a foreign war, and he set out with an expedition against Mithridates. King of Pontus, implacable as Hannibal in his hatred to Rome. There was a war pending with him which must be finished, and he must be punished for his encouragement of the Italian revolt against Rome. It was besides the well known policy of the Roman republic after troubles at home to embark in a foreign war, in order to unite the people, give employment to the army and afford free scope to the military ambition of the generals. Sylla defeated Mithridates by sea and land in a war of three years, adding rast provinces to the republic, and Rome

ne with greater splendor than ever. Thus the so-called Confederate States of merica revolted from the American republic in the very heyday of its power, after it had humbled England and Mexico and its flag was espected in every sea. They revolted because the party in power refused to concede to them the equal rights of American citizens in the Territories. By their knowledge of our arms and discipline, and by their adopting a form of government like our own, they became truly formidable. Like the Italian confederates, they defeated our armies in numerous battles, and they threatened Washington itself and the existence of the republic. At last the military talent of the country has been developed, and young, a piring generals have arisen, who have defeated the Confederate armies on many a field long months Joe Johnston laboring earnestly to and driven their cause to the wall. The sucsecond street about noon yesterday. The side | muster an army for the relief of Vicksburg, was | comes of Grant and Busycrams will de-

unable to raise any force beyond that made up the army of Lee, half of which is from the cotton States, and, in view of the danger that now menaces it, will insist upon returning every man to his native State

The war is therefore substantially over. But the question arises, how are the political difficulties to be settled and reconstruction achieved? Simply by granting the Confederates all the rights of American citizenship under the constitution, and at the same time by proclaiming war against England and France, to punish their perfidy in aiding and abetting the attempted dismemberment of the American republic. By the termination of our civil strife we will have eight hundred thousand of the best troops in the world; and in order to give them congenial employment, and to afford a legitimate field for the ambition of our enerals by directing it against a foreign foe instead of a domestic one, and in order to weld the North and South into a unit, a foreign war is necessary to our safety; and none can be more just or opportune than a war with England and France, by which we will inevitably drive one of these Powers out of Canada and the other out of Mexico, and thus chastise their duplicity and meanness in taking advantage of our troubles. Let war, therefore, be declared against them at once, and there will be no longer any need of a conscription; there will be twice as many volunteers as will be required to whip from this continent the Western Powers of Europe, and to teach them a lesson they will not be likely to forget for the balance of the present century. By adopting this policy the American republic will become greater and more united than it ever was before, and it will hold a higher place in the scale of nations than it occupied in its most palmy days. But unless this is promptly done we fear that another chapter will be soon opened in our history which will find its parallel in the later civil wars of the Roman republic, in which its successful generals wielded in mutual destruction the forces which had conquered the known

The Opera and the Watering Places. Most of our operatic celebrities have left the city and are recruiting at the watering places. Maretzek and his forces are encamped upon Staten Island, where Garibaldi made candles and dreamed of Italy regenerated. Brignoli has announced his intention to make Newport his headquarters and to devote himself exclusively to his horses. Manager Grau, baving discovered more gold mines in the West than the Chevalier Jewett has in Colorado, sailed for Europe yesterday to procure a prima donna and two or three other first class artists. Thus reinforced, he will return to New York next fall, give opera in some theatre for three or four weeks, by way of advertisement, and then follow the star of empire westward and exchange his musical notes for greenbacks or solid specie in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other smaller towns. At about the same time Maretzek will reopen the Academy of Music with the magnificent Mazzoleni and his splendid company, and Medori will again visit this country, bringing with her Signor Petrella, the composer of "Ione," and a new opera written especially for this city. The operatic prospects for next winter are therefore unusually bril-

liant. Beyond the presence of these singers the watering places present nothing worthy of record this season. About one hotel at each place is full ; but the other houses are but little patronized. Our expectations of a dashing and successful season have been disappointed, and the shoddy aristocracy has succumbed to circumstances. The rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, the unexpected enforcement of the national conscription and the recent riots in this city and elsewhere have suddenly checked the exodus to the watering places, and caused the summer hotel keepers to curse their adverse fates and unlucky stars as roundly as poor Greeley abuses Governor Seymour. Besides the rebels and the rioters, there is another reason for this comparative failure of the adopted the good advice which the HERALD has reiterated from year to year, and have resolved o pass the heated term on country farms, or at ecluded villages, or in quiet villas, leaving the fashionable haunts to their glory and dissipations. That this is much better than the old way cannot be denied. The people of New York do not need to go to the seaside or to medicinal springs. They are at the seaside here at home, and if they require the water of any of the springs they can obtain it by sending to the druggist, without the trouble and expense of stopping for the season at a watering place notel, where more health is lost in a single night of fashionable folly than can be gained by a month of water drinking. For change of air, therefore, New Yorkers must push inland to the mountains, to the woods and to the green fields, and there lay in a stock of health with which to defy the doctors for another year.

Those who are kept in town, either by busi

ness or by fear of a renewal of the riots, which the radical journals seem so anxious to effect or by anxiety to be on hand when the conscrip tion is put in force, find the city is not destitute of attractions. The Park is now more beautiful than ever, and although deserted, except by fugitive negroes, during the reign of terror las week, it already begins to be crowded by its usual throngs of delighted visitors. Rich and poor alike appreciate and enjoy the varied charms of the Park-its splendid drives, its pleasant walks, its cool and shady rambles, its miniature lakes, its thousands of fragrant flowers and its choice collection of natural curiceities, which will soon be so increased, we hope, as to form a zoological and botanical garden. In spite of the ravings of certain silly journals, New York has selfom been more quiet and peaceful than at present, and there is probably no place on the continent where so much enjoyment may be had for so small an expenditure of time and money. Our readers at the watering places must not suppose, therefore, that they are having all the pleasure to themselves. When this affair of the draft is properly arranged, as it loubtless will be in a very few days, everything will resume its usual course, and by the lat of August the summer season will be more generally observed by our citizens. Then the vatering places may have a brief month of crowds and prosperity; and by the time the ashionables have returned home and the shoddy aristocrats are again comfortably setiled in their new up town residences Maretzek ed Gran will be ready to open their fall campaign, and, from present indications, we shart celebrate the reunion of the States by a winter of unexampled gayety and unparalleled public

A NAVAL COAST GUARD FOR THE SPANOARD. The late operations of the pirate Tacony on our coast, and the basty action of the Navy Department in fitting out a fleet of cruisers, have demonstrated the necessity of having a number of fact gunboats stationed in each of the principal barbors on the Northern seacoast ready to send to sea at an hour's notice. It seems strange that such has not been the case hereto fore; and we now warn the department in time to prepare for any other raids the rebels may design to make upon our ports. The Portland affair gives us a precedent which should not

soon be forgotten. The time has come when a special fleet should be organized for the purpose of preventing any disasters to our cities and towns by a dash of the enemy. These vessels should be fast, well armed, and provisioned for a sixty days' cruise, with coal bunkers filled, and ready to get up steam and leave port in an hour after receiving intelligence of a demand for their services; and there is no reason why such a squadron should not be prepared immediately. England has her channel fleet. France has hers and, in addition to these powerful auxiliaries. they both have a system of coast guards, which

can at any time be rendered serviceable.

Something should be done immediately to ecure our great commercial portr from the ravages of the rebels, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for us. It is true the State authorities are moving in the matter; but their efforts must necessarily be slow and not fully equal to an emergency which may come upon us before they have completed their work. It has been long a matter of surprise among naval officers that a squadron has not been organized for the seacoast defences of the North, and one of them can assign any reason why it was not done long ago, except from the fact that the head of the Navy Department does not understand his business, or that, being in Washington, protected by a large army and a sufficient naval force, he feels perfectly secure. Steps should be immediately taken to or

ganize such a squadron, so that we may be secured against a sudden dash of the enemy into our ports. If the navy cannot furnish the ships, the department should give our merchants an opportunity to protect themselves by allowing them to organize a flotilla which will protect our harbors, and at the same time aid in ridding our coast of these daring privateers.

END OF THE MORGAN RAID-CAPTURE OF THE REBEL FORCE.-We publish this morning a despatch from General Shackelford to General Burnside announcing the capture of the remainthousand. It is dated from Geiger's creek, on the Ohio river, which, though not on the maps, is, we take it, somewhere between Pomeroy and Gallipolis, in the neighborhood of the fording places where the rebels were endeavoring to cross. When brought to a stand a show of resistance was made; but after a short parley a surrender was resolved upon. This was understood on both sides to include Morgan himself: but while the arrangement was being perfected the guerilla chief contrived to slip away with a few followers. Our forces are, however, in hot pursuit after him, and but little doubt is entertained of his ultimate capture.

Thus ends an expedition which caused a good deal of disquietude to the people of Ohio and Indiana, but which, thanks to their energy and promptness, has been brought to a disastrous close. The rapidity with which in the former State forty thousand and in the latter thirty thousand volunteers were raised to repel the invaders s exceedingly creditable to both. The results of the adventure will, we think, put an end to all further attempts of a similar kind, as it will convince these marauders that nothing which they may succeed in carrying away with them will compensate for the risks they run. They are very different affairs from the raids of Stoneman and Grierson, because, the enemy's lines once broken through, our cavalry have nothing to fear from a population deprived of its male protectors and composed almost en-States the enemy have to encounter a dense male population just as hardy and daring as themselves, and the taste which they have just had of their quality will effectually discourage them from repeating such hazardous enterprise.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD .- The WEEK-LY HERALD is increasing in circulation with the greatest rapidity, owing to the care with which it is edited and the very low price at which it is sold. Next Saturday the WEEKLY will contain a complete and most carefully compiled map f the city, which in itself will be worth more than the price of the journal. The correspondence from the seat of war and from all parts of the world is from the pens of the well known and able writers for the DAILY HERALD, and is ever reliable and interesting. The WEEKLY reports of the money narket and stocks, and devotes a column to agriculture. The poetry and stories published in the WEEKLY render it a most readable and interesting family journal.

FINE ARTS-COME FROM THE DUSSELDORY GALLERY .- This superb publication has reached its affects the number, being a little over half of the parts amounted to complete the entire work. In the beauty of its photographic repro Inctions, its descriptive text and press work, it will compare favorably with any of the similar publications which have been brought out in London and Paris. The which have been orough low considering the expensive character of the undertaking. No drawing room table should be without this cabinet of gems. It is unques-tionably the mest elegant work of the sort that has issued@rom the establishment of the Mesers. Appleton.

Managor Wheatley having entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, this theatre will be reopened on Thursday evening, and Brougham's successful drama, "The Duke's Motto," will again be played, and will probably run until the close of the summer season. The cast of the drama will be the same as before the closing of the theatre, and is will no doubt attract equally crowded quideness.

City Intelligence.

Tim Dust on a Russ.—About noon yesterday a tre-mondoes wind storm set in, blowing with great violence from the gouthwest. The effect in this city was quite starting. The dry dust, which had been resting in the ruts and guttors, was suddenly disturbed and sent whiching through the streets in a style that gave a very decided cheek to pelestrianism. Counts of dust a sect into the eyes of people passing through the streets, and in less than ten minutes areas and cellar were checked up. about three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a grain and feed mill at the foot of Thirty-seventh out in grain systems, owned and occupied by D. Jackson & Co. The frame buildings were destroyed, with their contents. Loss estimated at about \$3,000, a portion of which is said to be insured. It is supposed to nave been the work of an incendiary.

REGATE AT HARLEN —An interesting safeboat race will

ske place at surlem to-day. All cat rigged boats, eighteen get and under, can take part in the contest. The race will be around the budy at Throng's Point and book. A GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION AND CONCERT WILL Take place

at the couth Burtist church, I wenty fifth street, between

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

The Conscription in the State of New York.

Preminent Army Officers Placed on the Retired List.

> WAR GAZETTE. OFFICIAL

&c ..

Officers of the United States Army Placed

WASHINGTON, July 16, 18-3. By the direction of the President of the United States the following officers are entired from active service, and their names will be entired on the retrood list of officers of the grade to which they now respectively belong, is accordance with section twelve of the act approved July

17, 1662. This order to take effect August 1, 1863— Mayer General John E. Wool. Frigator General William S. Harney. Tracent Brigadier General Harvey Trown, Colonel of Atth artiflery.
Colonel Junio Dimick. Post artiflery.
Colonel Charles S. Morebant. Pouris artiflery.
Lieutenant Colonel Martin Durke, third artifler
By order of
R. D. Towness, American Adjution Cemoral.

Important Order for Atlena.

PROPERTY MAN DEPARTMENT.
PROPERTY MANUSCRIPT, July 19, 1165
WASSISSTON, July 19, 1165

Any person claiming exemption on the ground of them age shall file before the Board an affidavit —

1.—That he is an alien, and setting forth the govern ment of which be claims to be a subject.

2.—The time when he came into the United States, and

where he has resided since that date.

3.—That he has never declared his intention to become
a citizen of the United States, and has not exercised the

a citizen of the United States, and has not exercised the right of suffrage by voting at any election in any State. 4.—That he cisims to be exempt from service on the ground that he is the subject of a foreign government, and has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has never voted in any State. The affidavit to be supported by any proof the party may offer. If the Board is satisfied that the party caming exemption is fully entitled thereto under the act of Congress, they will discharge him from draft, but if not satisfied, they shall refer the case, with the affidavit, through the Prevent Marshal, for decision by the Department of the late in the satisfied. mont of State, in the meantime suspending any action in the case until the decision of the State Department be made. The certificate of the State Department shall is such case be considered evidence of the fact whether th person is or is not subject to military duty.

JAMES R. FRY, Provost Marshal General

counties, or other allowances, between soldiers of African lescent and other soldiers in the service of the United States. Men of African descent can only be accepted as substitutes for each other under the Euroiment act JAN B. PRY, Propost Marshal General.

Negro Troops.

GENERAL NEWS

WARRINGTON, July 21, 1868.

All efforts to induce the government to suspend or avoid the draft in New York are unavailing. The excited of the rioters there has rendered it in the estimation of the authorities, imperatively recessary that the draft shall be enforced. If, however, the quota should be filled by volunteers, there would be no consisten for pro-ceeding with the draft; but under no other circumstance ceeding with the draft but under no other circumstances or can or will the draft be dispersed with. It has been say greated that a case should be made up and presented for the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the constitutionality of the Conscription law.

THE PUMORS IN REPERENCE TO GENERAL GRANT. It was stated to day by a distinguished official that General Grant has declined the command of the Army of the Potomes, and had recommended General Shirman. It is settled that General Grant is not to be taken away from the army be now comman

A REMINISCENCE OF OUR SIEGE! AND CAPTURES OF The recommendation in a Charieston paper that the siege of Charleston shall be raised, as was that of high-mond, by six days fighting at the point of the bayonet, has led to an examination of the terms of time that have been employed in sieges. General Grant was forty-seven days before Vick-burg and General Ranks invested Port Budson in the last days of June. and the place was surrendered on the 8th of July. These are the only places where the garrisons have suffered from wants of food. The first place that stood siege any jength of of food. The first place that stood siege any length of time was island No. 10, which was invested about the middle of March, and was evacuated on the 8th of Apr in the middle of March; but Fort Macon held out entire until the 25th of the succeeding month. The first demonstrations were made against Yorktown on April 6, 1862, and it was executed on the April 6, 1862, and it was executed on the Chird of May. General McClellan completed the building of romes and bridges so as to cross the Chickahomiay in the first days of June, and he was driven from the is trenched works before Richmond on the last of the sam nonth. General Halleck occupied some weeks in egular approaches. It took weeks to reduce Samter, and rebels gave up in despair all hope of taking Fort

ADMIRALS PARRAGUT AND PORTER No new orders have been issued recently interfering with the respective daties of Admirals Farragut and lec-ter. The former was long ago assigned to the nominand

of the Western Blockading squadron, and the latter to the command of the Musicstppi. Therefore the rumor is with reference to an old fact. MARRIAGE OF A DAUGHTER OF THE PRUSSIAN MIN-

The oldest daughter of Baron Von Gerolt was married to-day in St. Matthew's church, Rev. Dr. White officia to-day in St. Matthew's church, Rev. Dr. White officis-ting. The bride was escorted by Colonel Schleider, the Hanseatic Minister, the Baroness Gerolt being attended by the the groom, John Ward, Pan., of India. The other daughters were attended by their father and the Prussian Consul General of Baltimore. There were present the British Minister, in his decorations of the Order of Bath; the French, Spanish, Sweedish, Order of Intil; the French, Spinish, Sweedinh, Italian and Central American Ministers, and numerous other foreign dignitaries. The Cabinet was represented by the Secretaries of State and War, and the represented by the Secretaries of the Navy and Attorney families of the Secretary of the Navy and Attorney General. Mr. Robert Lincoln, the President's oldest son and Mr. Hay, acting private secretary, were also pre-sent. At three P. M. the friends of the bride and groom were entertained by an elegant collation at the residence of the Baron, and the bridal party left for Ningara and Quebec, accompanied by Mr. Garrett. President of the Baltimore and Chio Railroad, in a special car.

BRINSTATEMENT OF COLONEL WILLIAMS, OF THE BIGHT-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT. The Secretary of War has removed the disability of belond J. M. Williams, late of the Eighty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment, who was removed on account of dissessions among the officers, and he has been authorized to

THE WASHINGTON CITY CHARTER.

Movements are on foot by the city councils to get Congress at its next session to renew the city charter. The management of city affairs is just about the same as in New York. With anything like proper economy, the city might make a creditable appearance. The renewal of the charter will be opposed, and it is desired that the government shall designate commissioners to control the disbursement of the public moneys approprinted by Congress and raised by tax, a taxa the citizens.

NAVAL MATTERS. The Petersburg Sepress of the 18th pays a compliment to the United States Navy by saying, among other things, that our ships, in fact, have alone, in repeated instances. naved our army from annihilation.

Commander Corbin has been ordered to the Naval

Academy as commandant of midshipmen.
Captain Melanethon Smith has been ordered to the com-

Lieutenant Commander C. B. Greene has been det rom the Sangamon and ordered to the command of mecanics. SECRETARY TO THE BRAZIL LEGATION.